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=> file uspatfull

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FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 4 Nov 2003 (20031104/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 4 Nov 2003 (20031104/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6643843
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ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 4 Nov 2003 (20031104/PD)
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     FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 11:01:48 ON 06 NOV 2003

=> s octoxyglycerin and antimicrob?
           27 OCTOXYGLYCERIN
        30490 ANTIMICROB?
L1          25 OCTOXYGLYCERIN AND ANTIMICROB?

=> s l1 and pd 2000
        71470 PD
       304605 2000
           35 PD 2000
                (PD(W)2000)
L2          0 L1 AND PD 2000

=> s l1 and <pd 2000
MISSING TERM 'AND <PD'
The search profile that was entered contains a logical
operator followed immediately by another operator.

=> s l1 and pd<2000
      2608081 PD<2000
                (PD<20000000)
L3          1 L1 AND PD<2000

=> d l3 ab,bib,kwic
```

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN

AB The invention comprises a liquid composition which provides a drier feel and reduced leakage when used with certain types of applicators, especially an applicator having a porous surface, which composition is made by combining an active phase and a silicone phase. The active phase is made by combining: (a) 10-70% of a selected glycol; (b) 0.1-10% of a nonionic emulsifier having an HLB greater than 8; (c) 0.01-30% of a cosmetically active ingredient; and (d) 0-20% of ethanol and/or isopropanol. The silicone phase is made by combining: (a) from 0.1-10% of a selected emulsifier; (b) 0-30% of a non-volatile silicone; (c) 0-30% of a volatile silicone; and (d) 0-25% of an organic emollient; provided that: (a) the silicone phase contains at least 10% silicone; (b) the ratio of silicone phase to active phase is in the range of 1:1 to 1:4; and (c) the composition is processed to maintain a viscosity in the range of 2,000-200,000 centipoise ("cps").

AN 1999:150634 USPATFULL

TI Antiperspirant formulation for porous applicator

IN Schamper, Thomas, Cranbury, NJ, United States
Moghe, Bhalchandra, White House Station, NJ, United States
Barr, Morton L., East Brunswick, NJ, United States
Wu, Ching-Min Kimmy, Kendall Park, NJ, United States

PA Colgate-Palmolive Company, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5989531 19991123 <--

AI US 1998-191897 19981113 (9)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Dodson, Shelley A.; Assistant Examiner: Lamm, Marina

LREP Miano, Rosemary M.

CLMN Number of Claims: 18

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 1083

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 5989531 19991123 <--

SUMM (c) effective amounts of **antimicrobial** agents, for example, 0.01-1.0 percent by weight based on the total weight of the composition; examples include bacteriostatic quaternary ammonium compounds (such as cetyl trimethyl-ammonium bromide, and cetyl pyridinium chloride), 2, 4, 4'-trichloro-2'-hydroxydiphenylether (Triclosan), N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N'-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)urea (Triclocarban), silver halides, **octoxyglycerin** (SENSIVA.TM. SC 50) and various zinc salts (for example, zinc ricinoleate). Triclosan or Triclocarban can, illustratively, be included in an. . .

SUMM (b) from 0.1-5% of fragrance, color, preservatives, **antimicrobial** agents.

SUMM . . . to reduce malodor by reducing perspiration; the antiperspirant active materials can also have a deodorant function, for example, as an **antimicrobial** or bacteriostatic agent. The deodorant active materials do not substantially reduce perspiration, but reduce malodor in other ways. For example, as fragrances masking the malodor or reducing the malodor intensity; absorbents; **antimicrobial** (bacteriostatic) agents; or agents chemically reacting with malodorous materials.

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . the cosmetically active ingredient is a deodorant active selected from the group consisting of deodorizing amounts of: (a) fragrances; (b) **antimicrobial** agents; and (c) antiperspirant agents.

=> s sensiva

```
L4          33 SENSIVA

=> s l4 and quarternary ammonium and chlorhexidine
          4869 QUARTERNARY
        260196 AMMONIUM
          2976 QUARTERNARY AMMONIUM
                 (QUARTERNARY(W)AMMONIUM)
          4005 CHLORHEXIDINE
L5           0 L4 AND QUARTERNARY AMMONIUM AND CHLORHEXIDINE

=> s l4 and chlorhexidine
          4005 CHLORHEXIDINE
L6           2 L4 AND CHLORHEXIDINE

=> d l6 1-2 bib, ab, kwic

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 2  USPATFULL on STN
AN     2003:219354  USPATFULL
TI     Gentle-acting skin-disinfectants
IN     Modak, Shanta, Riveredge, NJ, UNITED STATES
       Gaonkar, Trupti A., New York, NY, UNITED STATES
       Sampath, Lester, Nyack, NY, UNITED STATES
PI     US 2003152644      A1   20030814
AI     US 2001-47631      A1   20011023 (10)
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LREP   BAKER BOTTS L.L.P., 44TH FLOOR, 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, NY,
       10112-0228
CLMN   Number of Claims: 40
ECL    Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN   No Drawings
LN.CNT 1109
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB     Antimicrobial compositions having synergistic combinations of
       octoxyglycerin and at least one other antimicrobial agent in
       formulations which are more effective than prior art compositions
       without causing increased irritation to the skin of the average user. In
       certain embodiments, skin irritation may be minimized by low
       concentrations of antimicrobials and/or the presence of soothing
       compounds such as zinc. Preferred embodiments include combinations of
       octoxyglycerin, a quaternary compound, and at least one other
       antimicrobial agent. Without being bound to any particular theory, it is
       hypothesized that the unexpected antimicrobial effectiveness of
       combinations of octoxyglycerin may result from an enhancement of the
       permeability of microbes to antimicrobials caused by octoxyglycerin.
SUMM   . . . present invention provides for skin-friendly antimicrobial
       compositions comprising synergistic combinations of octoxyglycerin and a
       low concentration of an antibiotic, particularly chlorhexidine
       . In particular embodiments, the compositions further comprise a
       quaternary ammonium compound that enhances killing of microbes.
SUMM   . . . No. 5,776,430 by Osborne et al., issued Jul. 7, 1998, discloses
       a topical antimicrobial cleaner containing about 0.65 -0.85 percent
       chlorhexidine and about 50-60 percent denatured alcohol, which
       is scrubbed onto and then rinsed off the skin.
SUMM   . . . protection for 3-4 hours after application. The composition
       prepared according to the claims of U.S. Pat. No. 6,187,327 further
       comprises chlorhexidine digluconate.
SUMM   . . . have a soothing effect on the skin. The claimed subject matter
       includes formulations comprising a gel formed between zinc gluconate,
       chlorhexidine gluconate and a solvent, to which various
       thickening agents, emulsifying agents and/or emollients may be added.
SUMM   . . . al., issued Jan. 6, 1998, relates to "Triple Antimicrobial
```

Compositions" comprising less than or equal to two percent of a **chlorhexidine** compound, less than or equal to 0.1 percent of a quaternary ammonium compound, and less than or equal to two. . .

SUMM [0013] Octoxyglycerin, sold under the trade name **Sensiva**.RTM. SC50 (Schulke & Mayr), is a glycerol alkyl ether known to be gentle to the skin. Octoxyglycerine exhibits antimicrobial activity. . . callunae, and Corynebacterium nephredi, and is used in various skin deodorant preparations at concentrations between about 0.2 and 3 percent (**Sensiva**.RTM. product literature, Schulke & Mayr).

SUMM . . . agent, namely polyhexamethylene biguanide (at a concentration of between 0.01 and 0.5 percent), together with a polarity modifier such as **Sensiva**.RTM.SC50, at levels of typically 1-15 percent. Compositions disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,885,562 may further comprise a short chain monohydric. . .

SUMM . . . Pat. No. 5,516,510 may be formulated in aqueous and/or alcoholic solutions and may further comprise additional antimicrobial compounds, including triclosan, **chlorhexidine** salts, alexidine salts, and phenoxyethanol, among others. Specific concentration ranges for triclosan and the biguanides are not provided.

SUMM [0018] Octoxyglyerin, as used herein, is also known as glycerol 1-(2-ethylhexyl) ether and is sold under the trade name **Sensiva** .RTM. SC 50 ("**Sensiva**.RTM.") by Schulke & Mayr (Rockaway, N.J.). Octoxyglycerin has the following chemical structure: ##STR1##

SUMM . . . the empirical formula C.sub.11H.sub.24O.sub.3. The CAS No. of octoxyglycerin is 70445-33-9. Octoxyglycerin has a relative molecular weight of 204.31 g/mol. **Sensiva**.RTM. SC 50 is sold as a clear, almost colorless liquid, having a refractive index of approximately 1.451, a density at. . . percent, and preferably 1-3 percent. It should be noted that all ranges recited herein are inclusive of their limiting values. **Sensiva** SC50 is essentially pure octoxyglycerin.

SUMM . . . biguanide (PHMB) at concentrations between about 0.3 and 1 percent, alexidine at concentrations between about 0.5 and 2 percent, and **chlorhexidine** compounds at concentrations between about 0.5 and 4 percent and preferably between about 0.05 and 1 percent. A **chlorhexidine** compound, as that term is used herein, includes **chlorhexidine** free base as well as **chlorhexidine** salts, including, but not limited to, **chlorhexidine** diacetate (also known as "**chlorhexidine** acetate"), **chlorhexidine** digluconate (also known as "**chlorhexidine** gluconate"), **chlorhexidine** palmitate, **chlorhexidine** diphosphanilate, **chlorhexidine** dihydrochloride, **chlorhexidine** dichloride, **chlorhexidine** dihydroiodide, **chlorhexidine** diperchlorate, **chlorhexidine** dinitrate, **chlorhexidine** sulfate, **chlorhexidine** sulfite, **chlorhexidine** thiosulfate, **chlorhexidine** di-acid phosphate, **chlorhexidine** difluorophosphate, **chlorhexidine** diformate, **chlorhexidine** dipropionate, **chlorhexidine** di-iodobutyrate, **chlorhexidine** di-n-valerate, **chlorhexidine** dicaproate, **chlorhexidine** malonate, **chlorhexidine** succinate, **chlorhexidine** malate, **chlorhexidine** tartrate, **chlorhexidine** dimonoglycolate, **chlorhexidine** monodiglycolate, **chlorhexidine** dilactate, **chlorhexidine** di-alpha-hydroxyisobutyrate, **chlorhexidine** diglucoheptonate, **chlorhexidine** di-isothionate, **chlorhexidine** dibenzoate, **chlorhexidine** dicinnamate, **chlorhexidine** dimandelate, **chlorhexidine** di-isophthalate, **chlorhexidine** di-2-hydroxynapthoate, and **chlorhexidine** embonate. Most preferably, the **chlorhexidine** compound is **chlorhexidine** digluconate a concentration between 0.05 and 4 percent.

SUMM . . . 1.0 percent
(Amerchol Corp.)
dimethicone 0.5 percent (volume/volume)
Germall plus 0.25 percent
(ISP Sutton Laboratories)
propylene glycol 1.5 percent (volume/volume)
glycerine 1.0 percent (volume/volume)
water 23.13 percent (volume/volume)
chlorhexidine digluconate 0.05 percent
phenoxyethanol 1.0 percent
BZK 0.12 percent
Sensiva SC50 2 percent (volume/volume)
where the gel may be applied to and rubbed over the skin to achieve its antimicrobial effect.
2. An. . . percent
(Croda, Inc.)
Polawax A-31 0.4 percent
(Croda, Inc.)
polyethylene glycol 0.25 percent
ethanol 63.5 percent (volume/volume)
Glucam E-20 0.4 percent
(Amerchol Corp.)
Silicone 225 0.1 percent (volume/volume)
(Dow Corning)
Sensiva SC50 2.0 percent (volume/volume)
phenoxyethanol 1.0 percent
chlorhexidine digluconate 0.05 percent
BZK 0.12 percent
Germall Plus 0.2 percent
(Sutton Laboratories)
3. An antiseptic aqueous formulation comprising:
zinc gluconate 2.4 percent
zinc stearate 3.8 percent
hydroxy. . . 2.0 percent
allantoin 0.25 percent
Germall Plus 0.3 percent
(ISP Sutton Laboratories)
dimethicone 1.0 percent (volume/volume)
water 81.48 percent (volume/volume)
PHMB 0.3 percent
phenoxyethanol 1.0 percent
BZK 0.12 percent
Sensiva SC50 2 percent (volume/volume)
4. An antimicrobial scrub gel comprising:
water 30.5 percent
Ucare 0.1 percent
(Amerchol Corp.)
hydroxy propyl methyl cellulose (K100) 0.2 percent
(Dow. . . 0.4 percent
(Croda, Inc.)
propylene glycol 1.0 percent
ethanol 63.5 percent (volume/volume)
Glucam E-20 0.4 percent
(Amerchol Corp.)
Masil SF 19 CG surfactant 1.0 percent
phenoxyethanol 1.0 percent
Sensiva SC50 1.0 percent (volume/volume)
chlorhexidine digluconate 0.05 percent
BZK 0.12 percent
Germall Plus 0.2 percent
(Sutton Laboratories)
5. An antimicrobial scrub gel,

for example for pre-operative skin disinfection,
comprising:
ethanol 35 percent. . . gluconate
0.5 percent
zinc oxide 0.2 percent
hydroxy methyl propyl 0.3 percent
cellulose (K100M)
Germall Plus 0.25 percent
(ISP Sutton Laboratories)
hexanol 5.0 percent (volume/volume)
PXE 1.0 percent
Sensiva 1.5 percent (volume/volume)
chlorhexidine digluconate 0.05 percent
with water added to 100 percent (approximately
21.2 milliliters/100 ml solution).
6. Another antimicrobial scrub gel,
for example for pre-operative skin disinfection,
comprising:
water 23.28 percent (volume/volume)
Polyox WSR 205 0.2 percent
U-care JR 400 0.2 percent
ethanol (95%) 65 percent (volume/volume)
propylene glycol 3 percent
Sensiva SC50 2 percent (volume/volume)
BZK 0.12 percent
phenoxyethanol 1.0 percent
povidone iodine 5.0 percent
Germall Plus 0.2 percent
7. An antimicrobial soap comprising:
water 51.2 percent. . . 40 percent
(volume/volume)
Pluronic F-87 2.0 percent
(BASF)
Masil SF 19 CG surfactant 1.0 percent
Cocamidopropyl betaine 2.0 percent
(Witco Corp.)
propylene glycol 1.0 percent
phenoxyethanol 1.0 percent
chlorhexidine digluconate 0.05 percent
BZK 0.12 percent
Sensiva SC50 0.5 percent (volume/volume)
Germall Plus 0.2 percent
(Sutton Laboratories)
8. An antifungal cream comprising miconazole (1-2 percent),
chlorhexidine digluconate (0.05-0.2 percent),
and **Sensiva** SC50 (1-3 percent) in a hydrophilic cream base.
9. A topical antiseptic ointment for wound care comprising
polymixin (0.3-1%), neomycin (0.1-0.5 percent),
chlorhexidine digluconate (0.05-0.2 percent), and **Sensiva**
SC50
(1-3 percent) in a hydrophilic base.
10. A topical antiseptic ointment for burn wound care comprising
silver sulfadiazine (1-2 percent), **chlorhexidine**
digluconate (0.05-0.2 percent) and **Sensiva** SC50 (1-3 percent)
in a hydrophilic base.
DETD **Sensiva**+BZK
DETD [0035] **Sensiva** SC50 and/or benzalkonium chloride ("BZK") were
added, in various concentrations, to the following alcohol gel base:

ethyl alcohol 65 percent. . .
DETD . . . of other additives, to bring the total volume to 100 percent

(typically requiring approximately 20-30 percent (volume/volume)). The amount of **Sensiva**, throughout the example section, is a volume/volume percentage.

DETD . . . The foregoing method was used to determine the antimicrobial activities of formulations of the above alcohol gel base comprising either **Sensiva** SC50, BZK or combinations of **Sensiva** SC50 and BZK. The results for **Sensiva** SC50 used alone are shown in Table 1, and the results for **Sensiva** SC50, BZK and **Sensiva** SC50/BZK combinations are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 1

	% **Sensiva**				
	0	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	5.0
S. aureus	1 .times. 10.sup.8	1 .times. 10.sup.7	4 .times. 10.sup.7	3 .times. 10.sup.6	1. . .	

DETD [0039]

TABLE 2

	% **Sensiva**					
	0	1.0	2.0	0	0	0
1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0			
	% BZK					
	0	0	0	0.12	0.19	0.5
0.12	0.19. . .					

DETD [0040] Tables 1 and 2 show that no significant antimicrobial activity against S. aureus was obtained with 2-5 percent **Sensiva**; the antimicrobial activity was not significantly different between 2, 3 and 5 percent of **Sensiva**. Similarly, 0.12 and 0.19 percent BZK exhibited minimal or no antimicrobial activity (Table 2). However, combinations of 1-2 percent **Sensiva** SC50 and 0.12-0.19 percent BZK showed 5000-33000 fold reduction in colony forming units compared to control values (Table 2).

DETD **Sensiva+Chlorhexidine** Digluconate

DETD [0041] Assays using the same gel base and protocol as set forth in Example 1 to test activities of **Sensiva, chlorhexidine** digluconate ("CHG"), and combinations thereof gave the following results, shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

	% **Sensiva**					
	0	0	0	0	1.0	1.0
1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0			
	% CHG					
	0	0.05	0.25	0.5	0.05	0.25
0.5	0.05. . .					

DETD [0042] Thus, **Sensiva** SC50 (1-2 percent) and CHG (0.05-0.5 percent) used individually showed 9-35 fold reduction in colony counts as compared to control, whereas a combination of 1-2 percent **Sensiva** with 0.05-0.5 percent CHG showed 800-100,000 fold reduction. Thus, the combination of **Sensiva** and CHG appears to be synergistic. When benzalkonium chloride was added to formulation, the antimicrobial activity was improved still further,. . .

DETD **Sensiva+Chlorhexidine** Digluconate+BZK

DETD . . . Assays using the same gel base and protocol as set forth in Example 1 to test activities of combinations of **Sensiva, chlorhexidine** digluconate ("CHG") and BZK gave the following results, shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4

% **Sensiva**	0	0	1.0	2.0
% BZK	0	0.12	0.12	0.12
% CHG	0	0.05	0.05	0.05
Growth	1 .times. 10.sup.8. . .			

DETD Combinations of **Sensiva** and Other Antimicrobials

DETD [0044] Since **Sensiva** does not exhibit potent microbicidal activity even at concentrations of between 3 and 5 percent, it is surprising that this compound exhibits synergism with **chlorhexidine** digluconate and BZK. Octoxyglycerin (**Sensiva**) has been reported to have the property of deeper penetration into the upper layers of the epidermis. Without being bound. . . by any particular theory, the mechanism of synergistic action may be explained as follows. When a bacterium is exposed to **Sensiva** and a second antimicrobial agent, **Sensiva** may penetrate through the bacterial cell wall and thereby compromise the bacterial transport system. This may result in increased uptake of the second antimicrobial agent. This mechanism would indicate that **Sensiva** would promote the antimicrobial effects of a diverse array of compounds, including quaternary ammonium compounds, biguanides, chlorinated phenols, metal salts,. . .

DETD [0045] Accordingly, the antimicrobial activity of various combinations of **Sensiva** and other antimicrobials was tested, using concentrations that fall within the recommended usage range for topical formulations. The following agents. . . were tested. Benzalkonium chloride (BZK) and benzethonium chloride (BZT) were tested as representative of the class of quaternary ammonium compounds. **Chlorhexidine** digluconate (CHG) and polyhexamethylene biguanide (PHMB) were tested as representative of the class of biguanides. Parachlorometaxylenol (PCMX) and triclosan (TC)were. . .

DETD [0046] Similar protocols were then used to test the antibacterial activity of **Sensiva** combined with chorhexidine digluconate and another antimicrobial agent. The results are shown in Table 6.

TABLE 5

% Antimicrobial	% **Sensiva**	Growth (CFU/ml)	fold reduction*
0 Control	0	1 .times. 10.sup.8	--
0	2.0	3 .times. 10.sup.6	33
BZK			
0.12	0	1.6 .times. 10.sup.7	6.25
0.12. . .			

DETD [0047]

TABLE 6

% Antimicrobial	% **Sensiva**	% CHG	Growth (CFU/ML)	Fold Reduction Compared to Control
0	0	0	1.0 .times. 10.sup.8	--
0	2.0	0	3.0 .times. 10.sup.6	33
0	2.0	0.05	8.0 .times.. . .	

DETD [0048] The data shown in Table 5 indicate that **Sensiva**, at a concentration of 2.0 percent, produced a 33-fold reduction in bacterial colony formation, and the antibacterial activity of the other antimicrobials tested, used alone, was less than or equal to 33-fold. Combination of these antimicrobials with **Sensiva** greatly

resulted in an antibacterial activity greater than what would have been expected, based on the inhibitory activity of either. . . . The extent of this enhancement varied among antimicrobials; for example, the activity of quaternary ammonium compounds, used in combination with **Sensiva**, was observed to be 12,500 and 20,000-fold greater than control. The biguanides **chlorhexidine** digluconate and parahexamethylenebiguanide, in combination with **Sensiva**, produced an antimicrobial activity 12,500 and 25,000-fold greater, respectively, than control. Neomycin, in combination with **Sensiva**, exhibited an antimibrobial activity 100,000 greater than control. Thus, **Sensiva** has been demonstrated to enhance the antimicrobial effects of a wide variety of agents. The data shown in Table 6 further show that combinations of **Sensiva** and **chlorhexidine** digluconate with various antimicrobials exhibit a further enhancement in activity.

DETD . . . Assays using the same gel base and protocol as set forth in Example 1 to test activities of combinations of **Sensiva** and other antimicrobials gave the following results, shown in Table 7.

TABLE 7

Agent(s)	Concentrations	Growth (cfu/tube)
control (without gel base)	--	2.5-4.2 .times. 10.sup.8
Sensiva	0.5	4.0 .times. 10.sup.7
Sensiva	1.0	1.0 .times. 10.sup.7
BZK	0.019	8.0 .times. 10.sup.7
BZK + **Sensiva**	0.019 1.0	2.0 .times. 10.sup.7
BZK + **Sensiva**	0.019 2.0	1.2 .times. 10.sup.7
BZK	0.12	1.6 .times. 10.sup.7
BZK + **Sensiva**	0.12 0.5	1.4 .times. 10.sup.7
BZK + **Sensiva**	0.12 1.0	8.0 .times. 10.sup.5
CHG	0.05	1.1 .times. 10.sup.7
CHG + **Sensiva**	0.05 0.5	6.3 .times. 10.sup.6
CHG + **Sensiva**	0.05 1.0	1.2 .times. 10.sup.5
PCMX	0.15	3.5 .times. 10.sup.8
PCMX + **Sensiva**	0.15 2.0	4.1 .times. 10.sup.5
TC + BZK	0.3 0.12	1.0 .times. 10.sup.7
TC + BZK + **Sensiva**	0.3 0.12 2.0	4.0 .times. 10.sup.3
PCMX + BZK	0.3 0.12	2.0 .times. 10.sup.6
PCMX + BZK + **Sensiva**	0.3 0.12 2.0	1.0 .times. 10.sup.3
Miconazole + CHG	1.0 0.05	1.0 .times. 10.sup.7
Miconazole + CHG + **Sensiva**	1.0 0.05 2.0	1.0 .times. 10.sup.3
PVI + CHG	1.0 0.05	1.0 .times. 10.sup.7

PVI +	1.0	0
CHG +	0.05	
Sensiva	2.0	

DETD Combinations of **Sensiva**, BZK, and Other Agents

DETD [0050] Again using the alcohol gel base and protocol described in Example 1, various combinations of **Sensiva**, the quaternary ammonium compound BZK, and other antimicrobials produced the results shown in Table 8.

TABLE 8

Agent(s)	Concentration. . .	gel base)
Control (gel base)	--	1.2 .times. 10.sup.8
PXE	1.0	1.0 .times. 10.sup.8
PXE +	1.0	2.0 .times. 10.sup.7
Sensiva	1.0	
PXE +	1.0	3.3 .times. 10.sup.5
Sensiva	2.0	
BZK +	0.12	4.0 .times. 10.sup.4
CHG +	0.05	
Sensiva	1.0	
BZK +	0.12	0
CHG +	0.05	
Sensiva	2.0	
BZK +	0.12	0
CHG +	0.05	
Sensiva +	1.0	
PXE	1.0	
BZK +	0.12	8.0 .times. 10.sup.3
PHMB +	0.3	
Sensiva	1.0	
BZK +	0.12	0
PHMB +	0.3	
Sensiva +	1.0	
PXE	1.0	

DETD . . . The above data demonstrates that the addition of the phenol derivative, phenoxyethanol, enhanced the antimicrobial activity of several combinations of **Sensiva** and other antimicrobials.

DETD . . . for 24 hours at 37.degree. C. and bacterial colonies were counted. The results, which demonstrate sustained antimicrobial activity of the **Sensiva** formulations, are shown in Table 9.

TABLE 9

Group	Staphylococcus aureus CFU/patch
0.12% BZK + 0.5% PXE + 0.05% CHG + 1.0% **Sensiva**	30
0.12% BZK + 0.5% PXE + 0.3% PHMB + 1.0% **Sensiva**	20
Prevacare	1.3 .times. 10.sup.4
Gel Base (control)	1.1 .times. 10.sup.4
Control	1.2 .times. 10.sup.5

DETD Aqueous **Sensiva** Formulation

DETD . . . base (control)	5.0 .times. 10.sup.8
0.12% BZK	2.0 .times. 10.sup.8
1.0% PXE	1.0 .times. 10.sup.8
0.5% PXE	3.4 .times. 10.sup.8
1.0% **Sensiva**	5.0 .times. 10.sup.8
0.05% CHG	2.5 .times. 10.sup.8
0.3% PHMB	1.0 .times. 10.sup.7

1% PXE + 1% **Sensiva**	1.0 .times. 10.sup.8
0.05% CHG + 1% **Sensiva**	5.0 .times. 10.sup.6
0.05% CHG + 1% PXE	1.0 .times. 10.sup.8
0.12% BZK + 1% **Sensiva**	2.5 .times. 10.sup.6
0.12% BZK + 1% PXE	1.2 .times. 10.sup.7
0.12% BZK + 1% PXB + 1% **Sensiva**	4.0 .times. 10.sup.4
0.12% BZK + 0.5%	2.0 .times. 10.sup.5
PXE + 0.05% CHG	
0.12% BZK + 0.5%	2.7 .times. 10.sup.4
PXE + 0.05% CHG + 0.3% PHMB	
0.12% BZK + 0.5%	0
PXE + 0.05% CHG + 1% **Sensiva**	
0.12% BZK + 0.5%	0
PXE + 0.3% PHMB + 1% **Sensiva**	
0.12% BZK + 0.5%	0
PXE + 0.05% CHG + 0.3% PHMB + 1% **Sensiva**	
negative control (no base/no agent)	8.0 .times. 10.sup.8

DETD [0055] The foregoing experiments indicate that the potentiation of the antimicrobial activity of agents by **Sensiva** occurs in aqueous solution, in addition to the results observed using alcoholic gels. A combination of BZK, biguanide (CHG or PHMB), PXE and **Sensiva** achieved complete kill of test bacteria within 15 seconds.

DETD . . . patches using the protocol set forth in Example 7. The results, which demonstrate enhanced sustained activity in the presence of **Sensiva**, are shown in Table 11.

TABLE 11

Group	Staphylococcus aureus (CFU/patch)
0.12% BZK + 0.5% PXE. . . + 0.05% CHG + 0.3% PHMB	2.0 .times. 10.sup.4
0.12% BZK + 0.5% PXE + 0.05% CHG + 0.3% PHMB + 1% **Sensiva**	0
Aqueous Base (control)	5.0 .times. 10.sup.5
Negative Control (no agent/no base)	5.4 .times. 10.sup.5

DETD Alcohol Gels Containing **Sensiva** and Zinc Anti-irritants

DETD . . . 12, 1999 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,985,918 by Modak et al., issued Nov. 16, 1999). In alcohol gel formulations containing **Sensiva**, zinc compounds were added in irritation-preventing quantities and their antimicrobial effectiveness was tested. The formulation was as follows:

zinc gluconate. . .	percent	
hydroxy methyl propyl cellulose (K100M)	0.4	percent
zinc stearate	3.5	percent
allantoin	0.2	percent
dimethicone	0.5	percent (volume/volume)
propylene glycol	1.5	percent (volume/volume)
glycerin	1.0	percent (volume/volume)
Sensiva	1.5	percent (volume/volume)
PXE	1.0	percent
BZK	0.12	percent
PHMB	0.3	percent

DETD . . . shown in Table 12.

TABLE 12

Formulation	Rapid Activity (CFU/tube)	Sustained Activity (CFU/patch)
Zn Gluconate 2% + Zn Stearate 3.5% + **Sensiva** 1.5% + PXE 1% + BZK 0.12% + PHMB 0.3% -containing cream*	0	40
Prevacare	0	9.2 .times. 10.sup.3
Cream Without Antimicrobials**	2.8 .times. 10.sup.5	8.6. . . 2.3 .times. 10.sup.5

*as comprised in the formulation set forth above in this example section.
the formulation set forth above, omitting **Sensiva, PXE, BZK and PHMB

DETD . . . distearate	1.5	percent (volume/volume)
Ucare JR400	0.15	percent
silicone (DC 1403)	1.5	percent (volume/volume)
Germall Plus	0.25	percent
PHMB	0.3	percent
PXE	1.5	percent
BZK	0.12	percent
Sensiva	1.5	percent

DETD . . . CFU/tube	CFU/tube		
Zn gluconate 0.8% + Zn oxide 0.2% + PHMB 0.3% + PXE 1.5% + BZK 0.12% + **Sensiva** 1.5% gel*	0	1.0 .times. 10.sup.3	0
Prevacare	0	ND	ND
Alcohol Gel Without Antimicrobials**	3.2 .times. 10.sup.5	5.0 .times. 10.sup.7	1.0 .times. 10.sup.7
Control	8.0 .times. 10.sup.8	5.0. . .	.times. 10.sup.8

*gel formulation set forth above in this example section.
gel formulation set forth above, lacking PHMB, PXE, BZK and **Sensiva.

DETD . . . percent (volume/volume)		
Polyquaternium 22	2.0	percent
Pluronic Gel (F-87)	0.075	percent (volume/volume)
BZK	0.12	percent
CHG	0.05%	
PXE	1.0	percent
Sensiva	1.0	percent (volume/volume)

DETD . . . 30.25 ml/100 ml).
TABLE 14

Formulation	S. aureus CFU/tube
BZK 0.12% + CHG 0.05% + PXE 1.0% + **Sensiva** 1.0% foam (supra)	0
Above Foam Without BZK, CHG, PXE or **Sensiva**	2.0 .times. 10.sup.5
Control	3.9 .times. 10.sup.8

CLM What is claimed is:
6. The composition of claim 5 wherein the biguanide compound is a **chlorhexidine** compound.

8. The composition of claim 7 wherein the biguanide compound is a **chlorhexidine** compound.

. . . and 5 percent (volume/volume) octoxyglycerin, between 0.05 and 0.2 percent of benzalkonium chloride, and between 0.5 and 4 percent of **chlorhexidine** digluconate.

30. An antimicrobial composition comprising between 1 and 5 percent (volume/volume) octoxyglycerin, between 0.5 and 4 percent of a **chlorhexidine** compound, and between 1 and 2 percent of miconazole.

31. An antimicrobial composition comprising between 1 and 5 percent (volume/volume) octoxyglycerin, between 0.5 and 4 percent of a **chlorhexidine** compound, and between 0.3 and 1 percent polymixin.

32. An antimicrobial composition comprising between 1 and 5 percent (volume/volume) octoxyglycerin, between 0.5 and 4 percent of a **chlorhexidine** compound, and between 0.1 and 0.5 percent neomycin.

34. An antimicrobial composition comprising between 1 and 5 percent (volume/volume) octoxyglycerin, between 0.5 and 4 percent of a **chlorhexidine** compound, and between 1 and 2 percent silver sulfadiazine.

35. An antimicrobial composition comprising between 1 and 5 percent (volume/volume) octoxyglycerin, between 0.5 and 4 percent of **chlorhexidine** digluconate, and between 1 and 2 percent of miconazole.

36. An antimicrobial composition comprising between 1 and 5 percent (volume/volume) octoxyglycerin, between 0.5 and 4 percent of **chlorhexidine** digluconate, and between 0.3 and 1 percent polymixin.

37. An antimicrobial composition comprising between 1 and 5 percent (volume/volume) octoxyglycerin, between 0.5 and 4 percent of **chlorhexidine** digluconate, and between 0.1 and 0.5 percent neomycin.

39. An antimicrobial composition comprising between 1 and 5 percent (volume/volume) octoxyglycerin, between 0.5 and 4 percent of **chlorhexidine** digluconate, and between 1 and 2 percent silver sulfadiazine.

40. An antimicrobial composition comprising between 1 and 5 percent (volume/volume) octoxyglycerin, between 0.05 and 2 percent of **chlorhexidine** digluconate, between 0.3 and 2 percent of phenoxyethanol, between 0.01 and 0.3 percent of a quaternary ammonium compound, and between. . .

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:142841 USPATFULL
TI Multiphase stick preparation
IN Banowski, Bernhard, Duesseldorf, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Scholz, Wolfhard, Krefeld, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Bordat, Pascal, Mervilla, FRANCE
Poppl, Marion, Kaarst, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
PA Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien, Duesseldorf, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6569438 B1 20030527

WO 9923998 19990520
AI US 2001-554304 20010214 (9)
WO 1998-EP6892 19981030
PRAI DE 1997-19749760 19971111
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Krass, Frederick; Assistant Examiner: Ostrup, Clinton
LREP Harper, Stephen D., Ortiz, Daniel, Hill, Gregory M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 23
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 598
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An improved stick preparation is provided which is made up of at least two separate phases and at least one phase contains spherical polymer particles which can contain a pigment. The particles provide smoothness to the preparation and can be used to provide an interesting visual appearance to the stick.
SUMM . . . perspiration-decomposing microorganisms or enzyme-inhibiting substances which inhibit the perspiration-decomposing esterase enzyme. Suitable antimicrobial agents are, for example, 2,4,4'-trichloro-2-2'-hydroxydiphenyl ether (Triclosan.RTM.), **chlorhexidine** gluconate, phenoxyethanol, pentane-1,5-diol, hexane-1,6-diol, antimicrobial essential oils and farnesol. Suitable lipase inhibitors are, for example, triethyl citrate and triacetin. Perspiration-inhibiting. . .
DETD 7) **Sensiva**.RTM. SC 50

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:01:36 ON 06 NOV 2003)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 11:01:48 ON 06 NOV 2003
L1 25 S OCTOXYGLYCERIN AND ANTIMICROB?
L2 0 S L1 AND PD 2000
L3 1 S L1 AND PD<2000
L4 33 S SENSIVA
L5 0 S L4 AND QUARTERNARY AMMONIUM AND CHLORHEXIDINE
L6 2 S L4 AND CHLORHEXIDINE

=> s l4 and quarternary ammounium
4869 QUARTERNARY
85 AMMOUNIUM
0 QUARTERNARY AMMOUNIUM
(QUARTERNARY(W)AMMOUNIUM)
L7 0 L4 AND QUARTERNARY AMMOUNIUM

=> s l4 and quarternary ammonium
4869 QUARTERNARY
260196 AMMONIUM
2976 QUARTERNARY AMMONIUM
(QUARTERNARY(W)AMMONIUM)
L8 0 L4 AND QUARTERNARY AMMONIUM

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FULL ESTIMATED COST 23.06 23.27

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 5 NOV 2003 HIGHEST RN 613214-61-2
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 5 NOV 2003 HIGHEST RN 613214-61-2

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2003

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conducting SmartSELECT searches.

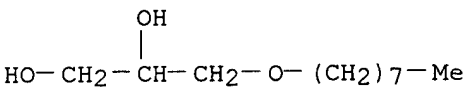
Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. See HELP
PROPERTIES for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties
in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

=> s octoxyglycerin/cn
L9 1 OCTOXYGLYCERIN/CN

=> d l9

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
RN 10438-94-5 REGISTRY
CN 1,2-Propanediol, 3-(octyloxy)- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 1,2-Dihydroxy-4-oxadodecane
CN 1-O-Octyl-rac-glycerol
CN 1-Octyl glyceryl ether
CN 3-(Octyloxy)-1,2-propanediol
CN 3-Octyloxy-1,2-propylene glycol
CN Glycerin 1-octyl ether
CN Glycerol .alpha.-octyl ether
CN Glycerol 1-octyl ether
CN Octadiol
CN **Octoxyglycerin**
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 113725-19-2
MF C11 H24 O3
CI COM
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST,
IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)



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3 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
103 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
8 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

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accessing the remaining file names entered.

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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:01:36 ON 06 NOV 2003)

     FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 11:01:48 ON 06 NOV 2003
L1            25 S OCTOXYGLYCERIN AND ANTIMICROB?
L2             0 S L1 AND PD 2000
L3             1 S L1 AND PD<2000
L4            33 S SENSIVA
L5             0 S L4 AND QUARTERNARY AMMONIUM AND CHLORHEXIDINE
L6             2 S L4 AND CHLORHEXIDINE
L7             0 S L4 AND QUARTERNARY AMMOUNIUM
L8             0 S L4 AND QUARTERNARY AMMONIUM

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:10:03 ON 06 NOV 2003
L9             1 S OCTOXYGLYCERIN/CN

=> s 10438-9405/rn
INCONSISTENT NUMERIC RANGE EXPRESSION '10438-9405'
The lower limit in a numeric range must be given before the upper
limit.  For example, '5-1/C' is not valid.  The correct form is
'1-5/C'.

=> s 10438-94-5/rn
L10           1 10438-94-5/RN

=> d l10 bib, ab, kwic

L10  ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
RN   10438-94-5  REGISTRY

REFERENCE  1

AN   139:296978  CA
TI   A sapogenin or a natural extract containing it for the treatment of
     oligoseborrheic dry skin
IN   Rubinstenn, Gilles; Buan, Bruno
PA   L'Oreal, Fr.
SO   Fr. Demande, 23 pp.
     CODEN: FRXXBL
DT   Patent
LA   French
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.         KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------    ----  --------      ---------------  --------
PI   FR 2837704          A1   20031003      FR 2002-4072     20020402
     JP 2003300862       A2   20031021      JP 2003-98389    20030401
PRAI FR 2002-4072       20020402
AB   The present invention relates to the use of a compn. contg. at least a
     sapogenin, or a natural ext. contg. the sapogenin for the treatment of the
     oligoseborrheic dry skin or dry scalp.  Cosmetic compns. can be used to
     treat the dry skin, in particular after menopause, or for the treatment of
     the disorders related to the oligoseborrheic dry skins, in particular of
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the dermatitis. Preferred sapogenins are the hecogenin and the diosgenin. Thus, an ointment contained diosgenin 1, salicylic acid 1, glycerol monostearate 3, propylene glycol 12, petrolatum 82.9, and water qs to 100%.

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

REFERENCE 2

AN 139:185663 CA
TI Zinc salt compositions for the prevention of mucosal irritation from spermicides and microbicides
IN Modak, Shanta M.; Gaonkar, Trupti; Caraos, Lauser
PA The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 49 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003066001	A2	20030814	WO 2003-US3896	20030207

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2002-355549P 20020207
AB The addn. of low concns. of combinations of water-sol. org. salts of zinc to gels, creams, lotions or ointments can increase the ability of these products to reduce or prevent exogenous irritants from causing irritation of the underlying substrate. The addn. of low concns. of combinations of water-sol. org. zinc salts to these gels, creams, lotions or ointments also can reduce the irritation of skin or mucous membranes caused by the addn. of potentially-irritating substances such as spermicides, microbicides, fungicides or other therapeutic agents to the gel, cream, lotion or ointment. The advantages of this anti-irritant approach over others, which generally employ high concns. of single zinc salts, are the reduced potential for zinc toxicity, the reduced potential for toxicity related to zinc itself, and the preservation of the desirable biol. properties of potentially-irritating therapeutic substances added to the gel, cream, lotion or ointment. Gels incorporating 2 or more of Zn gluconate, Zn acetate, Zn lactate and Zn citrate reduced the irritant effects of Me salicylate in gel formulations.

REFERENCE 3

AN 138:61067 CA
TI Cosmetic wipes comprising N-(3-chloroallyl)-hexaminum chloride
IN Delambre, Patricia; Touzan, Philippe; Simon, Pascal
PA L'Oreal, Fr.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1269985	A1	20030102	EP 2002-291385	20020605
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	FR 2826270	A1	20021227	FR 2001-8284	20010622
	US 2003027738	A1	20030206	US 2002-175378	20020620
	CN 1393191	A	20030129	CN 2002-124871	20020621
PRAI	FR 2001-8284	20010622			

AB A wipe for use in the cosmetic field comprises a water-insol. substrate and a compn. which is added to the substrate comprising an aq. soln. of N-(3-chloroallyl)-hexaminum chloride. The compn. which is added to the substrate may contain at least a C1-4 alkyl parahydroxybenzoate and/or a salt of ethylenediamine tetra-acetic acid. The wipe is used for cleaning or removing make-ups from the skin and eyes and may be in humid or dry form.

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

REFERENCE 4

AN 137:375012 CA
TI Use of polyamide particles as anti-irritant agent in a cosmetic or dermatologic composition
IN Creton, Isabelle
PA L'oreal, Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 20 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2822376	A1	20020927	FR 2001-3955	20010323
	EP 1247520	A1	20021009	EP 2002-290525	20020304
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	US 2002176843	A1	20021128	US 2002-101883	20020321
	JP 2002322019	A2	20021108	JP 2002-81960	20020322
PRAI	FR 2001-3955	20010323			

AB Polyamide particles are used as anti-irritant agent in a cosmetic or dermatol. compn. Formulation of a cosmetic emulsion contg. 8% Nylon-12 is disclosed.

REFERENCE 5

AN 137:371576 CA
TI Production of pulp sheet with good bulk density, whiteness, and optical opacity
IN Hamada, Yoshito; Kubota, Kazuo; Hiraishi, Atsushi; Nishimori, Toshiyuki; Takahashi, Hiromichi
PA Kao Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2002327396	A2	20021115	JP 2001-132826	20010427
PRAI	JP 2001-132826	20010427			

AB Title process contains the steps of (A) increasing the anion concn. on the

surface of pulp slurry for paper making and (B) then adding in the slurry the compds. (e.g., methylpolysiloxane KF96A-10) having dewatering rate [= (.alpha.0 - .alpha.)/.alpha.0 .times. 100; .alpha.0: water content in a wet pulp sheet without adding compds., .alpha.: water content in a wet pulp sheet after adding 5 parts of compds. in pulp 100 parts] .gtoreq.4, and capable of achieving .gtoreq.1 from improvement of (i) the std. bulk d. .gtoreq.0.02 g/cm3; (ii) the std. whiteness .gtoreq.0.5; and (iii) std. opacity .gtoreq.0.5, so that the pulp concn. in the slurry is controlled under 0.9 wt%.

REFERENCE 6

AN 137:371575 CA
TI Production of pulp sheet with good bulk density, whiteness, and optical opacity
IN Hamada, Yoshito; Kubota, Kazuo; Hiraishi, Atsushi; Nishimori, Toshiyuki; Takahashi, Hiromichi
PA Kao Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2002327395	A2	20021115	JP 2001-132825	20010427
PRAI	JP 2001-132825		20010427		

AB Title process contains the steps of (A) increasing the anion concn. on the surface of pulp slurry for paper making and (B) then adding in the slurry the compds. (e.g., methylpolysiloxane KF96A-10) having dewatering rate [= (.alpha.0 - .alpha.)/.alpha.0 .times. 100; .alpha.0: water content in a wet pulp sheet without adding compds., .alpha.: water content in a wet pulp sheet after adding 5 parts of compds. in pulp 100 parts] .gtoreq.4, and capable of achieving .gtoreq.1 from improvement of (i) the std. bulk d. .gtoreq.0.02 g/cm3; (ii) the std. whiteness .gtoreq.0.5; and (iii) std. opacity .gtoreq.0.5.

REFERENCE 7

AN 137:315792 CA
TI Two-phase roll-on cosmetic product
IN Avendano, Esther; Urrutia-Gutierrez, Adriana; Lee, Wilson; Tang, Xiaozhong
PA Mex.
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002155078	A1	20021024	US 2001-838802	20010420
	US 6511657	B2	20030128		
	WO 2002085320	A1	20021031	WO 2002-US11923	20020417

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2001-838802 20010420
AB A two-phase roll-on antiperspirant and/or deodorant comprises: (a) a clear, translucent or opaque nonpolar phase having a viscosity in the range of 20-9000 cps made by combining a crosslinked or partially crosslinked nonemulsifying siloxane elastomer; 0.1-70% of 1 or more low viscosity, lipophilic emollients; (b) a clear, translucent or opaque polar phase having a viscosity in the range 20-9000 cps made by combining 1 or more members selected from the group consisting of water, glycols and polyhydric alcs.; and an antiperspirant active salt which is sol. in the polar phase. The polar phase comprises (i) a sufficient amt. of water, glycols or polyhydric alcs. to dissolve or suspend the antiperspirant active, and (ii) optionally may comprise up to 30% water, up to 16.00% EtOH; up to 16% iso-PrOH; or mixts. of the foregoing; (iii) 0.1-2.5% a water sol. cationic deriv. selected from the group consisting of hydroxyethyl cellulose and its copolymers provided that the viscosity of the polar phase does not exceed 9000 cps. Thus, a non-polar phase of the compn. contained 28.0% DC 9040 (crosslinked silicone elastomer), 18.0% pentameric cyclomethicone (DC 245 Fluid), 3.0% C11-12 isoparaffin (Isopar H), and 1.0% polyoxypropylene myristyl ether (Promyristyl PM3). The polar phase contained 50.0% Al Zr tetrachlorohydrex gly (30% active in propylene glycol) (AZP 908 PG 30). Two transparent phases were formed with a suitable viscosity to flow through a wide ball roll-on package. No product did not exhibit any leakage.

REFERENCE 8

AN 137:252727 CA
TI Use of fibers as anti-irritants in cosmetic or dermatological compositions
IN Creton, Isabelle
PA L'oreal, Fr.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1243250	A1	20020925	EP 2002-290535	20020305
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	FR 2822377	A1	20020927	FR 2001-3956	20010323
	US 2002182238	A1	20021205	US 2002-101061	20020320
	JP 2002293718	A2	20021009	JP 2002-81958	20020322

PRAI FR 2001-3956 20010323
AB Fibers are used as anti-irritants in a cosmetic or dermatol. compns. A cosmetic oil/in/water emulsion contained glycerin 7, sodium EDTA 0.05, salicylic acid 2, triethanolamine 2.05, cetearyl alc. 1.2, Oleth-12 0.3, stearyl alc. 1, glyceryl stearate/PEG-100 stearate 2.5, hydrogenated polyisobutene 3, octylmethoxycinnamate 5, acrylates-dimethicone copolymer 0.6, perfume 0.5, cyclopentasiloxone 7, octoxyglycerin 0.5, sepigel-305 0.7, polyamide fiber 8, modified starch 8, phenoxyethanol/paraben q.s., and water q.s. 100%.
RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

REFERENCE 9

AN 137:37412 CA
TI Cosmetic composition containing 7-hydroxy dhea and/or 7-keto dhea and at least an antimicrobial agent
IN Picard-Lesboueyries, Elisabeth
PA L'oreal, Fr.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2002047652	A1	20020620	WO 2001-FR3775	20011129
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2818134	A1	20020621	FR 2000-16435	20001215
FR 2818134	B1	20030124		
AU 2002022073	A5	20020624	AU 2002-22073	20011129
PRAI FR 2000-16435	20001215			
WO 2001-FR3775	20011129			

AB The invention concerns a compn. contg., in a physiol. acceptable medium: (a) at least a dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) deriv. selected among 7-hydroxy DHEA and 7-keto DHEA, and (b) at least an antimicrobial agent. The invention also concerns the cosmetic use of said compn. for preventing or treating skin disorders such as greasy skin with acne susceptibility, acne, scalp dandruff and bad odors. A gel for bad odor contained Pemulen TR1 0.5, hexyldecanol 10, isononyl isononanoate 10, 7-OH DHEA 0.3, triethanolamine 1.0, glycerin 6, zinc oxide 0.5, Sepigel-305 0.5, octyl methoxycinnamate 1, titanium oxide 0.5, and water q.s. 100%.
RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

REFERENCE 10

AN 137:10750 CA
TI Citral acetals with lemon aroma
IN Tanaka, Sakuya; Tanaka, Shigeyoshi; Akiba, Shunichi; Ara, Katsutoshi; Ishida, Hirohiko
PA Kao Corporation, Japan
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 13 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2002068075	A1	20020606	US 2001-973017	20011010
US 6506793	B2	20030114		
JP 2002234887	A2	20020823	JP 2001-247094	20010816
PRAI JP 2000-312869	20001013			

AB The present invention provides a citral acetal capable of sustaining a lemon aroma unique to citral and a perfume compn. comprising the citral acetal, as well as an LDH (leucine dehydrogenase) inhibitor and a deodorant, cosmetics and a skin agent for external application, comprising the LDH inhibitor. The citral acetals (I): wherein the wavy line represents a cis and/or trans form, and R represents a C1-9 linear or branched alkyl group. One example compd. prepd. was citral pentyl glyceryl ether acetal. This and other ethers emitted a lemon aroma and also showed LDH inhibiting activity.